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PRESSING FORWARD.

Advance of the American Army on Santiago.

THE SPANIARDS COOPED UP.

Slight Skirmishes Between Spaniards and Cubans. Heavy Losses Sustained by the Enemy. Starvation and Distress in City of Santiago.

The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama about a mile, and a tug lies three and a half miles from the Spanish entrenchments at Santiago.

General Chaffee's brigade, with three thousand Cuban soldiers under General Aguilar and seven hundred under Col. Gonzales, was skirmishing towards the city this morning.

The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the American right flank, and our auxiliaries occupied the block-houses at that vicinity, which were evacuated before daylight by the Spaniards. The latter retreated towards Santiago de Cuba.

General Lawton, General Chaffee and General Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position, and with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans, have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city.

Such information has been obtained from Spanish pacificos, who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations and that all the supplies are being held for their use.

The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos say, are suffering from lack of food, and they also report that seventy-seven were killed and that eighty-nine were wounded as the result of the engagement on Friday last with Col. Wood's and Young's commands.

The most startling information obtained from the pacificos is that since the advance began almost twenty thousand Spanish soldiers have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of General Lawton and he is also of the opinion that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with General Linaires at Santiago de Cuba.

There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines. Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay, and Santa Ursula at the south east corner. On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications, and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed wire fences, fifty yards apart, while just inside these are lines of rifle pits.

Outside to the eastward, about two miles beyond the American outposts, is a line of entrenchments, extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro Castle.

Little west of south, at a distance of about seven miles from General Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro Castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by General Chaffee and several members of his staff.

The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city could be cut off, Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, is in the harbor. General Lawton is inclined to discredit the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships are.

An aggressive move by the Americans is anticipated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be kept improved before the onward movement can be safely made.

At present it takes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies sufficient to last until tonight, and as this dispatch is being written another train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached General Chaffee's brigade, and a battery of Gatling guns and dynamite guns, attached to the Rough Riders, has been moved to General Wheeler's camp.

There is no high ground in the present position where the batteries of the line guns could be put in position, but a little further on is ground where guns can be mounted and from which an effective fire can be directed at the Spanish entrenchments.

There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed at the ease with which the Spanish lines have been broken. The ground over which they have traveled could have easily been defended, but the Spaniards have steadily retired, not even attempting to harass our ranks, as the columns moved on through a natural ambuscade country.

Apparently, General Linaires prefers to place faith in the defenses of the city and intends to make a "last ditch fight" of it. A few—only a few—hold to theory that he does not purpose fighting at all.

Major Coolidge received orders to clear the road beyond the front, where the stream doubles back across it, for the advance of the artillery. A dynamite gun and a Hotchkiss gun will be put in position.

General Wheeler, who made a reconnaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage, dismounted and climbed a tree. A major general of the United States in the forks of a tree, surveying Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashed ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This feat of agility in a man sixty-two years of age put to blush many a younger officer in his own staff.

Standing Skeleton.

A very queer discovery was made at Carpenter's Hill, during excavations for the public school building. The skeleton of a man was found standing upright. It is supposed he was mired and sank from sight.

LOVE, CRIME AND WAR.

A Very Strange Tale Told by an Escaped Cuban Murderer.

There is a Cuban passenger on one of the ships of the blockading squadron to whom the phrase "Cuba Libre" has taken a new meaning. He is an escaped murderer, and he tells a strange tale of "love, crime and war." His name is Pablo Santana Benites, 30 years old, a native of Consolacion del Sur, province of Pinar del Rio. Seven years ago he killed a man, as the outcome of a love affair. Twenty-four years was the sentence. For seven of these Benites lay in the Carcel de la Panta, the Havana prison. A month and a half ago he was put in a chain and set to work on fortifications. His duty was wheeling sand at Sand Battery No. 1, east of Morro. They gave him nothing to eat but a few beans, he said, and he was almost starved. Thursday last while the guard was at lunch, he and a fellow convict made their escape. They ran into the woods and were soon safe. There are between three and four hundred men working on the Sand Battery from which he escaped, he said, and big forces are at work on all the fortifications around Havana. Some information had reached him as to the conditions prevailing in the Cuban capital. "The poor are starving in the street," he asserted. "The Spanish soldiers are on half rations and have been sixty cents per pound, beef costs forty cents and pork is sold for fifty cents a pound." Benites has a brother at Palma, Island of Magoroca. The prisoner will be turned over to Commodore Watson.

HE IS A ROMANCER.

A Boy Who Can Beat the Spaniards Gasing.

Albert L. Morey, a Providence boy, who graduated from the gunners school at Newport last April, writes of the first bombardment of Santiago in which he participated on the cruiser New Orleans. In a letter just received by Morey's parents he says: "I had the good luck to put a six inch shell into the Cristol Colon and kill a whole gun crew and also wounded the Spanish Admiral. In the second bombardment I had another stroke of good luck. We had silenced the right battery and several smaller masked batteries, and the right wing of the fleet had finished their work and was helping out the rest of the fleet when a large gun commenced firing at us from the fort (the only one left), and she was doing some close work."

"Her shells were whistling all kinds of tunes when I hit her square, and you could see her and her whole crew go flying into the air. I have been complimented twice by my Captain and four or five times by my division officer."

"I have killed about twenty and wounded a few more than I know of, and if they don't surrender before long I hope to do a little better. The Admiral says we're a regular pepper-box, and Bob Evans says we can give a battleship position on good and rapid firing."

To Relieve Santiago.

From two Cuban officials picked up by the fleet off Santiago on Wednesday it was learned that General Pando is moving eastward from Manzanillo, with 8,700 Spanish troops, for the purpose of assisting the beleaguered Santiago de Cuba. The Cubans had come to Aserraderos, in small boats, with dispatches from General Rios for Admiral Sampson and General Rabi. The Spaniards were moving at the rate of twelve miles a day when the messengers left, and at their present speed it is expected they will reach Santiago de Cuba next Sunday, July 3. The Cuban fleet is now hanging on the Spanish flank and rear and harassing General Pando's troops at every step. Manzanillo is 127 miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and the roads are in bad condition. The Spaniards say that if General Pando reaches his goal it will be with less than half the force he started with.

A Plucky Sea Captain.

The 600-ton American schooner Clara A. Phinney of New Bedford, some days ago was authorized to clear with 700 tons of coal from Mobile to Vera Cruz on affidavits of reliable citizens of Mobile that the coal was destined for railroad purposes. On reaching Vera Cruz, Captain Phinney was directed by J. J. Joubert, his consignee, to place his vessel alongside the Spanish steamer "Maria Herrera." In the presence of a group of excited Spanish sympathizers, Captain Phinney bluntly refused, declaring with emphasis that no vessel in his charge should ever lie alongside a ship bearing the flag of his country's enemy, much less supply her with even a pound of coal. The captain, with a crowd at his heels, marched to the American consulate and notified the consul, and wrote at once to General Spaulding, acting secretary, that he had placed himself under American protection.

The Lake City Murder.

The following murder at Lake City was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the killing of Postmaster Baker: Moultrie Epps, H. F. Stokes, H. C. Godwin, R. McKnight, M. V. Ward and W. A. Webster. These men were arrested by Deputies from Charleston on a warrant issued by Postoffice Inspector Buella. Everything is quiet at Lake City and very little excitement manifested.

Has No Feet.

Col. John S. Candler, brother of the Democratic nominee for governor of Georgia and recently appointed colonel of the Third Georgia regiment, is a cripple. One of his feet has been cut off an inch above the ankle and the other from the instep. His injuries were caused by a railroad accident several years ago. He uses artificial feet and walks quite well.

SPANIARDS ROUTED.

Gen. Shafter's Forces Occupy Outer Works of Santiago.

BATTLE RAGED ALL DAY.

The Americans Had Four Hundred Men Killed and Wounded. Loss of Enemy Not Known. Santiago Will Soon Be Ours.

The battle has begun. Just two months after the battle of Manila, and on the first day of the month, like that glorious engagement, began the first battle of the war in this hemisphere. This startling news was conveyed in the following brief dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at 10 o'clock Friday morning:

Camp Near Sevilla, Cuba. Secretary of War, Washington. Action now going on. The fire only light and desultory. Began on the right, near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the northeast part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you constantly advised of progress. (Signed.) Major General.

LATER NEWS. Friday night the war department received the following additional dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

"Siboney, Cuba, July 1. "Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried the outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m. Will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many killed. (Signed.) Shafter."

THE TROOPS IN AT THE START.

According to Gen. Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the second division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades made up as follows:

First brigade, commanded by Col. J. Van Horn, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Col. Bates, First U. S. Infantry; Fourth U. S. Infantry and Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

Third brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Twelfth U. S. Infantry and Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

DRIVEN BACK.

The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all day engagement Friday. Caney will be taken with 2,000 prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our loss is probably close to a thousand. The total proportion is very large, about 25 per cent. The fighting was steady though the Americans were embarrassed by the heavy brush. The Spaniards made a brave but spasmodic defense. Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, but ours was mostly at will, each bullet being aimed at a special target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss.

SHAFER REPORTS HEAVY LOSSES.

On account of the many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in Friday's engagement, it has been thought best by the war department officials to make public the text of Gen. Shafter's last dispatch received Saturday morning at 4 o'clock. "It is as follows: Siboney, via Playa del Este, July 1. Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. I fear I have underestimated today's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded. The chief surgeon says he has use for 40 more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded. (Signed.) Shafter."

OUR LOSS ONE THOUSAND.

Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over 1,000 men. Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among our troops. During a lull in the fighting, an important incident occurred. The 21st Infantry was out in front and suffering loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang "The Star Spangled Banner," even the wounded joining in the singing.

THE CHARGE A DESPERATE ONE.

San Juan heights have fallen, and the way is now open for an advance on Morro castle. It was a glorious victory, but dearly purchased. The place was the strongest Spanish outpost, well fortified and valiantly defended. The position was an excellent one. San Juan hill is steep, and an artillery battery was located on it. It was also occupied by barracks and other buildings. But the American troops stormed the heights and took tenacity and courage of the Anglo-Saxon. As I write our troops are swarming up the hill and covering it like ants. The Spaniards are demoralized. The fighting has been of the hardest kind and our troops have suffered severely, but the enemy's works are in their hands and they do not count the cost.

El Caney is also ours. The general advance, which began at 3 p. m., has been successful all along the line. After driving the enemy out of El Caney the troops took possession of the village and destroyed the Spanish fort by which it had been defended. The Spaniards fled into the city of Santiago, where they now are. The losses on both sides were heavy. A bursting Spanish shell almost annihilated an entire company of our troops.

SPANIARDS SLAUGHTERED.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing Gen. Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded and taken prisoners 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number. Our troops have gained several breakthroughs. They encountered a barbed wire fence eight feet high. Hundreds of the enemy were found dead or wounded in the trenches when they were captured. THE FLEET TOOK A HAND. While the land battle was going on the fleet bombarded all the forts at the entrance of the harbor, doing great damage to them. Thousands of shells were thrown into the forts by the warships.

THE FINAL BLOW.

Watson is Ordered to Strike the Coast of Spain.

The plan for an attack on the coast of Spain, which was first outlined in these dispatches and frequently discussed, was this morning officially announced by the department. The bulletin posted at the department announcing the departure of Commodore Watson to organize the squadron of armored cruisers, and the plan for an attack on the coast of Spain, is the beginning of the movement which will probably end the war.

As originally announced in these dispatches, as soon as the situation at Santiago was satisfactorily and the preparation for the occupation of Porto Rico has sufficiently advanced, it was the intention of the administration to send a fleet to attack the Spanish at home. The time has now arrived when this movement may be undertaken and the purpose is to lose no time in bringing the war home to Spain, in a way that will make the Spanish realize the absolute futility of resistance.

It is doubtful whether this order to Admiral Watson has hastened by any fear of danger threatening Admiral Dewey from an attack by the Cadiz fleet, reported at the mouth of the Suez canal on the way to the Philippines. The formation of this squadron for an attack on the Spanish coast was a part of the general plan for the prosecution of the war, decided on some time ago, and fully outlined in these dispatches. The movement was held in waiting only for the landing of troops at Santiago, and the development of the situation there to join the squadron.

When the announcement was made of the sailing of the Spanish fleet from Cadiz toward the Suez canal, the opinion was had here that the real object of the Spanish admiral was to remove his fleet to a position of greater safety than Cadiz, being informed, as he undoubtedly was, of the purpose of the government to attack the Spanish coast.

The movement of the Spanish fleet was regarded rather as a retreat than an aggressive movement toward the Philippines. Whether this theory was correct or not will be shown by the course of Admiral Camara on learning that our squadron is about to sail. If the movement of his fleet is not in the nature of a retreat he will return to defend the Spanish coast and meet our squadron. Otherwise he may seek safety by sailing through the neutral waters of the Suez canal; at all events, the movement against the Spanish coast is regarded as a blow which Spain cannot withstand.

The squadron under command of Watson will be powerful enough to meet and destroy Admiral Camara's fleet if it turns back or to inflict severe damage upon the Spanish fleet, and if the Spanish fleet should sail to get into the Suez canal our squadron may follow it into the Mediterranean and on to the coast of Spain. This movement means that the war is to be pressed with all vigor and terminated as quickly as possible blow delivered upon blow. Movements of the utmost importance, aggressive and strong, are to be made by both army and navy.

A North Carolina Sensation.

A sensation has been caused in Raleigh, N. C., by a row between Governor Russell and city editor Henry Bagley, of the Raleigh Times-Visitor, a brother of Lieutenant Bagley, who is in the army.

Bagley says when he called at the governor's office to introduce an army officer to the private secretary he was called into the executive office where the governor keeping his hand on a pistol in a desk drawer, cursed and abused him for an article printed in the Times-Visitor some time before and violently ordered him to leave. The incident brings out the information that Governor Russell has long believed that somebody has been trying to do him wrong and he has been trying to kill him and has been trying to keep a loaded revolver in his desk and a shotgun standing in a corner of his office. This goes to strengthen the impression already prevalent among many people in North Carolina that the governor is a dangerous lunatic.

A Big War Contract.

Commissary General George of the army, Wednesday awarded to Swift & Co. of Chicago a contract for supplying the troops in Cuba with refrigerated beef in such quantities and at such places as may be required. The contract is a big one and involves the shipment to that country of large cargoes of dressed meat to be used, not only for the soldiers but also for feeding the reconnoitering and the Cuban troops. The government guarantees the contract to last for not less than three months, and the beefs to be furnished so that it will be perfectly good and fit for use 72 hours after its delivery.

To Send the Sick There.

Steps have been taken to make Fort Monroe an important hospital point and it is said that over 600 sick and wounded soldiers from the south will be sent there as soon as the arrangements are completed. A number of tents will be located near the moat, and they will be equipped with all the conveniences and appliances known to medical science. A large corps of surgeons has been detailed for service at the new station.

A Vessel Captured.

According to private letters from Cavite, dated June 27th, the insurgents occupied the whole of Bulacan province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Behn in Kayabo Bay, while she was landing five hundred troops. A starboard gun, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulacan, with his wife and children.

FLEET DESTROYED.

Sampson: Does up Cervera's Ships at Santiago.

FIGHTING STILL GOING ON.

Gen. Shafter Demands the Surrender of Santiago. Reports of the Losses on Both Sides Indicate Desperate Fighting.

Washington, July 3.—It is reported on what is deemed to be reliable authority that Admiral Sampson's fleet today engaged the fleet of Admiral Cervera and entirely destroyed it. Washington, July 2.—The following statement was tonight given out at the White House:

"Gen. Shafter telegraphs: 'Playa del Este, July 3. Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered.'"

The following dispatch was received at the war department:

Playa del Este, July 3.—Siboney office confirms statement that all the Spanish fleet except one warship destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Capt. Smith, who told operator of doubt of its correctness. (Signed.) ALEX. Lieut. Col.

NEWS FROM SHAFER.

Playa del Este, July 3.

Secretary of War, Washington.

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested on the north and east but with a very thin force. Upon approaching we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear today. Gen. Young also very ill; confined to his bed. Gen. Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. Daring sortie made by enemy last night which was repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent. Gen. Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that Gen. Pando has arrived at Palma and that the French consul with about 400 French citizens came into his line yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible. (Signed.) Shafter."

OFFICERS KILLED.

Washington, July 3.—The following dispatch from Gen. Shafter was received at the war department tonight:

Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.

Adj. Gen. U. S. A.—Washington.

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—The following is a partial list of officers killed:

Col. Charles A. Wyck, 22d Infantry.

Lieut. Col. John M. Hamilton, 9th cavalry.

Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th cavalry.

Major, 1st cavalry.

Capt. Neill, 1st cavalry.

Lieut. Michael son of Professor Michael.

Lieut. J. G. Orie, 6th infantry.

Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp, 10th cavalry.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT.

Madrid, July 3, 4 p. m.—Private dispatches from Santiago give the following details:

"Gen. Shafter's army, composed of 17,000 infantry and 82 siege guns of various calibre, attacked the Spanish position before Santiago, 6,000 rebels under Garcia assisting them. The Spaniards had only 2,000 men, partly volunteers."

"Our troops fought with heroic courage. The battle lasted three hours and the Spaniards were then compelled to abandon the trenches and to fall back on the city. The retreat was conducted in perfect order."

"Our losses were heavy and the enemy's were enormous. The list of our wounded includes Gen. Linaires, Col. Ordenez and Majors Amador and Arraz, the latter being Gen. Linaires' aid-de-camp. The American attack upon El Caney was very severe. The position was defended by Gen. Vera de Roy and Major Deminguez. The struggle is becoming difficult, 2,000 Spanish having to meet 25,000 of the enemy."

SANTIAGO BADLY TAKEN UP.

Definite, positive information is at hand that Santiago had been literally taken up and sent to the wreck and ruins of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1,000. This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington that the real reason for turning back is one that is almost chronic in the Spanish navy, namely, a break-down or a breakage of the machinery of the craft.

Leaving out the three torpedo boat destroyers Audaz, Prosperina and Ortez, there was very little left in the squadron of an offensive character aside from the battleship Pelayo and the cruiser Ceres V. At any rate, the dropping of the destroyers will weaken Camara's squadron so materially as to make his defeat by Dewey a foregone conclusion if they should come together.

Troops Reach Manila.

Hong Kong, July 4.—The United States Dispatch Boat Zafiro, which left Cavite, Manila Harbor, on July 1, has arrived here. She reports that the American troops in the transport City of Sidney, City of Peking and Australia, conveyed by the Charleston, arrived at Cavite on June 30, having taken the Ladrone Islands on the way and having left men there. The Spanish Governor and other officials captured were brought to Cavite. The United States troops commenced to disembark at Cavite on July 1.

Soldiers' Express.

The Southern Express company in whose territory all the camps of the United States army are located, with the exception of the one on the Pacific coast, has taken the initiative, and all other express companies have agreed to making a uniform reduction on all express matters shipped to soldiers in the field. It has been agreed that a strait cut of 25 per cent, on express matters for all the soldiers be given from any point in the United States. This action, prompted as it was by pure patriotism and a desire to help those who need it, is to say the least, commendable, as more than 200,000 men in the field are the direct beneficiaries.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

At Least Many People Seems to Think So.

Some thoughtful editor away off in Kansas casually observed that it takes money to run a newspaper, whereupon every editor in the land is down on him. Notwithstanding the long established fact that the running of a paper broke up the devil and exhausted all his gold and silver mines there are yet millions of people who believe it costs nothing to start and run newspapers. Oh, no, replies another editor. What a lie, says another. What an exaggeration! What a whooper! Money to run a newspaper? Never! It has been disproved a thousand times, says another; it is a clean case of airy fancy. It doesn't take money to run a newspaper; it can run without money. It is a charitable institution, a begging concern, a highway robber. B. Godfrey, the newspaper is the child of the air, a creature of a dream. It can go on and on and on, when any other concern would be in the hands of a receiver and wound up with creditors in the window.

It takes wind to run a newspaper; it takes gall to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating, aerolite imagination, and a half dozen white shirts, and a railroad pass to run a newspaper. But money—heavens to Betsy!—and six hands round, who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper? Kind words are the medium of exchange that do the business for the editor—kind words and church social tickets. When you see an editor with money, watch him. He'll be paying his bills and discharging his profession. Never give money to an editor. Make him trade it out. He likes to receive it.

Then when you die, after having stood around for years and having sneered at the editor and his little jim crow paper, be sure and have your friend send in for three extra copies by one of your weeping children, and when she reads the generous and touching notice about you, forewarn her to neglect to send 15 cents to the editor. It would overwhelm him. Money is a corrupting influence. The editor knows it, and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the printers and they can thank the grocers.

But money—seem the filthy thing. Don't let the pure, innocent editor know anything about it. Keep that for solid tradespeople who charge for their wares. The editor gives his bounty away. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. He'll take care of the editor. Don't worry about the editor. He has a corner from the State to act as a doorman for the community. He'll get the paper out somehow, and stand up for you when you run for office, and lie about your pigeonpooted daughter's tacky wedding, and blow about your big footed sons when they get a \$4 per week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body, and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord knows how—but somehow.

WILL TURN BACK.

Such is the Impression About the Spanish Fleet.

The Spanish fleet that sailed last week for the Philippines has not made much progress and does not give the United States much concern. The government has done everything possible within fair lines to prevent this fleet from reaching the Philippines and the agents of the state department have been particularly successful in his work. United States Consul General Agent Broad bent has just made a master stroke which he reports to the department. While the Spanish ships were seeking permission of the Egyptian government to take coal at Port Said the consular officers succeeded in quietly buying up all the coal available at the port. This amounted to 20,000 tons and it is in a good place to be shipped to Dewey; to serve as a base of supplies for Commodore Watson's eastern squadron when it enters the Mediterranean; or to coal any American vessel that may pass through the Suez canal and bound for the Asiatic station if it should be decided that it is permissible for warships to take on coal at Port Said.

The news that reached the department through the press reports that Admiral Camara is about to leave his torpedo boat destroyers at Port Said because they would be unable to water the monitors and the Indian Ocean at this season, is believed at the war department to presage the dissolution of the squadron and the abandonment of the cruise to the Philippines. As these torpedo destroyers have proved their ability to cross the Atlantic in bad weather, it is conjectured at the department that the real reason for turning back is one that is almost chronic in the Spanish navy, namely, a break-down or a breakage of the machinery of the craft.

Leaving out the three torpedo boat destroyers Audaz, Prosperina and Ortez, there was very little left in the squadron of an offensive character aside from the battleship Pelayo and the cruiser Ceres V. At any rate, the dropping of the destroyers will weaken Camara's squadron so materially as to make his defeat by Dewey a foregone conclusion if they should come together.

A BUNCH OF PRIZES.

Several Spanish Boats Captured by American.

A dispatch from Havana says "the commander of the Spanish gunboat Ardiila reports that while reconnoitering on June 26 at Coloma, Punta Coret and other places, at Coyaiba, he was informed that a strange steamer with one smoke-stack, apparently a war ship, 3,000 tons, was in sight. The stranger soon caught sight of the Ardiila and pursued her. The gunboat kept within the blue sea and succeeded in keeping out of range of the guns of her pursuer. To the southward the stranger, which turned out to be an American ship, appeared to be in company with several other vessels. The Ardiila made a reconnaissance on the following day, June 27, and discovered that the American ship had captured the sloops Nemesis, of Batavia, province of Havana; Amistad and Manuella, of Coloma, province of Pinar del Rio, and the pilot boats Luz and Jacinto. It is claimed that when the sloops were sighted the American ship hoisted the Spanish flag, believing he had to do with a Spanish war ship. The pilot also approached the American vessel and did not find out his mistake until a blank shot and afterward loaded shells were fired at the pilot boat. The shells, it is claimed, exploded near her. The American ship by this time seemed to have driven the Spanish craft into a bunch, including the Luz, Jacinto, Amistad, Nemesis and Manuella. The latter, it is further alleged, let go their anchors and were abandoned by their crews, who made for the shore, going in the direction of Punta de Piedras, on the southwestern extremity of Pinar del Rio, between the Isle of Pines and the mainland. The commander of the Nemesis, with one of his crew, remained on board his sloop and was captured and taken on board the American ship. Later he was set at liberty, after having been questioned regarding the Spanish fleet and the general situation of affairs. The American is described as carrying one gun forward, another at stern and four guns on each side. She is said to have been commanded by a "Frigate captain" and to have carried about six hundred men "with blue pants and red fringe," who said they were going to Cuba and afterward to Key West.

ABOUT LOAFERS.

How to Abate the Great Nuisance of Them.

The Charlotte Observer says about ten years ago Charlotte was emancipated from the habit of loafing. From that time it prospered. Formerly, in front of each store, the professionals sat upon dry goods boxes, whittled sticks and talked over the affairs of men, women and children in the town. One made a rule that there could be no loafing in front of his place of business. He was considered